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AGRICULTURAL.

From 'Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society, 1838.'

ESSEX AGRICULTURE.

Addressed to the Farmers of Essex County, Mass.

BY HENRY COLMAN.

(Concluded.)

On former occasions I have strongly urged upon the Essex farmers the subject of a winter dairy. If well managed, a room with a proper temperature secured, and an abundance of succulent food prepared for the stock, I believe it would be attended with less trouble than in summer; and the best of new made sweet butter in the winter, where the cows are bountifully fed upon good hay and carrots, would command a very high price in Boston market. I know one farmer who keeps a winter dairy in the vicinity of Boston, and who for several years has contracted for his butter deliverable new once a week at fortyfive cents a pound; and the firkin butter presented for premium at the shows of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society in December, has much of it been sold for several years at from thirtythree to fifty cents per pound. These are certainly as encouraging prices as any reasonable man can ask.

This, however, brings me to speak of other crops intimately connected with agricultural improvement, and the cultivation of which such operations would require. Indian corn, at fifty bushels to the acre, is a much more valuable crop than hay. The fodder upon an acre of corn yielding fifty bushels of grain, is, when well cured, fully equal for any kind of neat stock, to one ton of English hay; and one ton is as much as is obtained by many farmers from their land.

Carrots we have already spoken of. Ruta baga, though an exhausting, is an excellent and profitable crop. So also are the sugar beet and the common blood beet. The mangel wurtzel and the common flat turnip are inferior to the other vegetables. The yellow Aberdeen turnip is of almost equal value with the ruta baga, and will keep sound nearly as long. As soon as the farmers in Essex will go largely into this kind of cultivation, their products will be increased; their manure heaps will be increased; their lands will be put in the best condition for wheat and barley; and I think we might venture to anticipate that their crops and improvements would be quadrupled.

The fatting of pork might be pursued by the Essex farmer with great advantage. The prices of every description of agricultural produce are high, and so they bid fair to remain. While pork remains at ten cents per pound, the piggery, if well managed, would yield ample profits.

The cultivation of fruit, apples in particular, cannot be too strongly urged upon the Essex farmers. We can give no better advice to them than was given by the old Scotchman to "Jock, to be always sticking in a tree, for it would be growing while he was sleeping." The ascertainment of the great value of apples for fattening swine, for fattening beef cattle, and for the increase of milk and the improvement of dairy produce, may be pronounced an important modern agricultural discovery. Many intelligent farmers rate them at equal value with potatoes. If indeed they are of half the value of potatoes, the small expense at which a permanent and abundant supply of them can be obtained, commend a cultivation of them as extensive as possible.

Fruit should be cultivated, likewise, much more than it is, for the market. Several farmers in the vicinity of Boston, sell, of the single article of apples only, from five hundred to twelve hundred dollars worth per year. Some in Essex county within my knowledge, are accustomed to sell annually to more than the amount of a thousand dollars. Here too the demand outruns the supply. Large quantities of apples are imported annually from the south and from the east into Salem and Boston. The production of them costs comparatively but little. Seven years, under good management, will give you a bearing orchard. A respectable citizen and a capital farmer in your own county some years since, at the age of seventy, planted an orchard, and has lived several years to enjoy the fruits of the trees of his own planting. The climate and soil of Essex are well adapted to the raising of the best of apples and pears. The farm should be fully stocked with these trees. The sides of the fields by the road should be lined with them. Many vacant places could probably be found, in which trees might be set with advantage, where now nothing of any value is obtained. Thousands and thousands might be set out in your pasture grounds without injury to them; indeed in many cases with decided benefit. Apple trees do not impoverish the land; and the shade is of service to your cattle. They will at first require protection, but this is a small affair; and after they come in bearing, the cattle will get the windfalls; but this will do *them* no hurt. A farmer in Watertown publicly stated, not long since, that he had been accustomed to give to his stock, swine, milch cows, and fatting cattle, from ten to twelve hundred bushels of apples a year, with most decided advantage. In his case they were given uncooked; and he pronounced them of equal value with potatoes. What a resource farmers have here put within their reach? Ten or twelve bushels of apples to a tree of tolerable size and age, is not a large yield. How few farms are there where room cannot be found for the planting of a hundred or even two hundred trees. When once well-planted, protected and trained, little care is required to keep them in order and productive. But I shall probably be told that the borer will pierce them; the canker worm will blast them; the cattle will browse them; they will require to be pruned yearly; the earth around them must be kept loosened; the frost will often come before we can gather the apples; we have no place to store them after they are gathered; yes! and indolence may conjure up a hundred other objections as discouraging and frightful as these; but that which depends upon our own carefulness, our own carefulness should provide against. The chances of success altogether outweigh the risks of failure. What appears to be chance and accident, (matters which in truth have very little concern in human affairs,) is designed and suited to stimulate human foresight and prudence; and there can be no doubt that it would be an evil and a calamity if things in this world were more certain to man's providence and command than in truth they now are. Prudence and industry are the great elements of success; and in general, success in matters pertaining to them are about as certain to prudence and industry, as the harvest to the seed we sow.

There is another matter to which I wish to call the attention of the Essex farmers, and the farmers throughout the commonwealth; and that is, the cultivation of the sugar maple. It is a tree of quick growth and makes excellent fuel. It is easily propagated, and there are many localities in Essex, where, undoubtedly, it would flourish. It is a healthy tree, having no bad influences; and is not a great exhauster of the soil. It is one of our most beautiful trees for shade or ornament. But I recommend its cultivation for the purpose of making sugar. Many farmers in Essex will say, if they should attempt it, *they* never could expect to reap the fruits of their labor. That may be so; but shall we do nothing for posterity? Have we no ambition to transmit to those who shall come after us, the legacy received from our fathers, enlarged and improved? A maple tree of thirty years old may be calculated upon to yield sap enough for four pounds of sugar. I have known one tree to yield twentyseven pounds of sugar in a season. I have known another tree to yield forty pounds. These, however, are rare instances. The amount of four pounds is a fair average. Several towns in the commonwealth from their own maple trees obtain an ample supply of sugar and molasses for domestic use. One town within my knowledge made the last year twenty thousand pounds of sugar —two others thirty thousand pounds each! One town was supposed to have made nearly seventy thousand pounds; but this last amount is not so well authenticated as the former, of which indeed, there is no doubt. Some farmers within my knowledge are accustomed to make three hundred lbs. each; some five hundred pounds; some one thousand pounds; some one thousand five hundred pounds in a season. In many of these cases, the trees from which these products are obtained, are only between thirty and forty years old. They can be tapped, if done judiciously, for years and years without injury. Under improved modes of manufacture, the sugar is capable of being made a very good article; and when refined, of being as handsome a sugar as is to be found in the market. Now, whatever may be the results of the beet sugar cultivation in this country, in the ultimate success of which indeed I have perfect confidence, this ought not to interfere with or prevent our planting the maple for the object mentioned. We may, therefore, with the greatest advantages to ornament, comfort, and interest, line our roads with it; scatter it over our pastures; and cultivate it in

various locations, without prejudicing any other cultivation or crop.

But I must bring this long communication to an end. Yet I have only glanced at topics which I should have been happy to have discussed at large; and I have neglected several which I wished to have brought before the farmers of Essex. I trust I shall have other opportunities. I would not by any means be supposed to dictate to men, whose agricultural intelligence, and skill, and experience, I well understand and respect, and by which I have been often instructed. But I felt myself honored by the invitation of the intelligent and devoted Secretary of the Society, to whom the agricultural community are largely indebted, to add something to your annual pamphlet; and I am most happy in any form of friendship or union in a common cause, to associate my name with the farmers of Essex. Connected to this improved county by ties of kindred, friendship, and long residence and intercourse, I am most anxious to keep the chain bright and strong.

In offering these suggestions to the farmers, I do it with a high appreciation of the agricultural capacities of the county. At present, however, I have not strong hopes of seeing these capacities even half developed. Opportunities and promises of quicker gain in her enterprising commerce, and her active and industrious manufactures, present themselves so frequently and flatteringly, that agriculture is likely to continue to be carried on with little labor and little capital. Under such circumstances, agriculture can no more flourish than commerce and manufactures can flourish with little labor and little capital. As her population is multiplied, the demands of the great market-towns in her vicinity increased, and the facilities of intercommunication among her own people and with the neighboring towns extended, this great interest must, and will be much more regarded than it now is; and will secure its proper place in the consideration and attention of its inhabitants. By an extended, skilful, and liberal cultivation, it will then be found that in the capacities and productiveness of much of her soil, as well as her commercial and manufacturing advantages, her intellectual and moral improvements, the county of Essex has been signally blessed by Divine Providence.

HENRY COLMAN.

April, 1839.

From 'Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society, 1838.'

EXPERIMENTS ON MANURES, &c.

(Concluded.)

MR. HOW'S LETTER.

Methuen, Dec. 5, 1838.

Dear Sir—In compliance with your request, I suggest a few ideas on a subject of no small importance; for success in farming depends principally on the quantity of manure that is made. And, in fact, a locomotive may as well be propelled without steam, as a person have good success in farming without manure. There are various ways by which manure may be increased. Cellars under barns for the reception of manure are highly important, as its value is much increased by being preserved from drenching rains and drying winds. Also, the quantity may be much increased by hauling muck or soil, or throwing in hay, straw, or some other materials to receive and suck up the urine, as this is supposed to be worth nearly as much as the droppings. A suitable plan for a cow yard is of no small importance. It should be much hollowing in the middle; the sides so elevated as to prevent the water from running in, consequently there will be but little to run out, to wash out the manure. A large quantity of manure may be made in such a yard, by hauling in muck, soil, or some other material, and ploughing or pitching it over occasionally. But it is said, we have no meadow from whence to get muck; there are no scrapings in the road to be collected; therefore we have nothing to make compost of. But I would say, if they have nothing else, take the soil from the field, and with a little additional manure, the field may again be restored to its former fertility. Another object of some importance is to have the manure applied in the best manner. I have, until recently, been of the opinion that it is best to be applied in a green state, and have the fermentation take place in the ground; but of late I have had a different opinion, although I have tried no experiment that is satisfactory in my own mind. I would suggest the idea of recommending a premium to be offered for the best experiment on the application of manure, that it may be ascertained which is the most profitable, to apply manure in a green state or to make a compost of it by mixing other materials, taking into the account all the additional expense of labor.

Another thing is, to keep the hogs at work. By keeping a good supply of hogs, and accommodating them with materials to work with, they will add much to a farmer's stock of manure.

Some farmers are averse to the credit system; to supply their hogs with materials to work with; to fill their cow yards and barn cellars with muck, &c., and to give one, two, or three year's credit is too much. This is one important reason why so little improvement is made in farming. I believe there are the materials on almost every farm, and means within the reach of almost every farmer, to enrich his farm to almost any extent.

Suppose a person to make a certain additional quantity of manure; consequently in the same proportion the products of his farm will be increased; from which, by spending on the farm, will again increase the manure, and so on, until his farm may be enriched without limit. Finally, I believe that if all the farmers would pay the attention to making manure and enriching their farms that their interest requires, the western fever would be less prevalent among us, and our young men, instead of leaving the farms of their sires and engaging in speculation, or emigrating to the far west, would cultivate the land of their fathers and learn from experience that they may be amply repaid for all their toil, and that the cultivation of the earth is second to no other employment.

Yours, with sincere respect,

JOSEPH HOW.

[For the New England Farmer.]

Wool Growers, look out!—Manufacturers have already begun to cry down the price of wool. You have your remedy: keep the wool on hand until they offer fairly. Old wool is not so plenty but that the new will be in demand, and the merchant does not say that "cloths are declining." Again we say, *look out!!* W. B.

To make Copying Ink.—Add to common ink a sufficient quantity of sugar to make it glutinous when dry; then put a piece of damp, thin, unsized paper on it, and press it with a warm smoothing iron, which will copy the writing.—*Yankee Farmer.*

[For the N. E. Farmer.]

EVERGREENS—THEIR CULTIVATION.

Mr Colman—However to the contrary the tastes of others may be, we are enthusiastic in admiration of evergeens. No matter how humble their growth—if they develop themselves in the moss which adheres to the craggy rock—the humble vine, that creeps upon the earth, hardly daring to look upward in the short space of its existence, or in the waving pine or dark hemlock, frowning at angry storms from the mountain's height, while centuries pass away; they are all objects on which our eyes can gaze with a pleasure and admiration which other portions of vegetable nature cannot afford.

The symmetrical maple, the spreading elm, with its trunk fascicled with tiny branches, the beautiful hickory, and tulip-tree aspiring towards the clouds, with blossoms lovely as the rainbow, truly may vie with them, when the bud first expands before the early breathings of spring, and the rich leaf matures under the ripening sun of summer; but, like *summer friends*, or those who go with us while all goes well, their goodliness withers away at the approach of autumn's storms, and in winter, they leave us nought remaining of what in summer, we admired but the barrenness of desolated beauty.

Evergreens are like "the friend that is born for adversity." Whether the sun pours the vertical and intense rays of summer, or casts the sidelong glances of winter upon the earth, they always present a gladsome and cheering prospect. In spring their new foliage is of a more lively green; in summer many of them exhibit the gayest flowers; in autumn they alone remain unchanged, saving that their foliage assumes a deeper hue, as if to shroud itself in mourning that the beauty and glory of the year has departed. When winter, monarch of the year, assumes its reign, the winds may moan through their dense-leaved groves, as if to peal the requiem of nature, but there is music, solemn and sweet, chanting in its pipings;—the snow may descend and lodge upon their branches, but it is only to veil beauty with the mantle of purity. While they stand as memorials of a past, whose "glory is departed" with its own short days, they also give an assurance of a future, when nature shall awake from her dormancy at the touch of spring. Who does not admire them, and why do we not indulge a more familiar acquaintance with them by cultivation?

Anticipated difficulties in the culture of evergreens, is, probably, a great reason why they receive no more attention. This is imaginary rather than real. For ourselves, we have no more objection to undertake the removal of a fir or a pine, in expectation of its future success, than of a maple or anything else. There are simple rules to be applied to transplanting all trees and shrubs, which rules, like those adapted to other things, must vary according to circumstances. Trees should, as nearly as may be, be always removed to a soil and locality similar to that from which they are taken. This cannot often be done in setting out the variety that is desirable around dwellings and in parks. But when removed to different soils, it is preferable to move from wet to dry than otherwise, for in this case the vessels may contract so as to adapt themselves to their emergencies; but when a tree is removed to a wet soil, a surfeiting of liquid is the consequence; disease, whose presence is indicated by paleness of the leaf, and death are the effect. How strikingly analagous are the effects of exces-

sive drinking in the vegetable and animal world. In both, a small lack of food is more beneficial to health and long life, than a superabundance of it.

In transplanting evergreens, the first attention is to be paid to the time for the removal. We prefer the season when they are shooting most vigorously, and if the new shoot has started two or three inches, with us it is no objection. They are taken up with much care to preserve the roots, and if the earth comes with them it is well; if not, *grouting* or rolling them in earth and water of the consistency of a pudding, should be resorted to. If removed in a day when the sun shines, the root should be protected from its rays. In transplanting, the pit should be amply large, and when the roots are fairly covered with fine earth, a pailful of water should be poured into each pit and the remainder of the earth thrown in. The first year they should be frequently watered, if the season is dry. We know an individual who set out a number in 1838, and who watered them every day. The consequence was, his trees all lived and grew well the season they were removed. These trees were brought from a cold and wet, to a dry soil, so that last year they had less water than usual, and this year none by artificial means.

Another error we have seen in transplanting evergreens is, in getting those too large. Being unwilling to wait for a tree to grow, we set out those of too great a size, only to see them die. Man cannot change his climate or occupation in after life without evil, often fatal consequences to his health; and while his habits (if good) are formed to his circumstances when young, and they must not be broken in upon,—so with trees: their circumstances are adapted to their cases, and if one changes, the other must, and the earlier this change is effected the easier it is got over. An evergreen, set when small by a larger one, will reach it in size in a few, very few years, and will soon pass by it and keep ahead.

Pruning evergreens is more fatal the first year than when performed on deciduous trees, so much so that we prefer letting them entirely alone. If pruned, however, something should be applied to prevent the exudation of the gum or resin: grafting wax is very good for this purpose.

Evergreens which grow in the shade of other trees should have a similar locality again. Some of them cannot endure the hot rays of the sun or the twisting of the winds. Such are the *Kalmias*, as beautiful flowering shrubs as the world affords. Now for two weeks is the time for transplanting them. W. B.

Mount Osceola, May 15, 1839.

STATE OF THE SEASON 1839.

We feel ourselves much indebted to Mr Lowell for the subjoined notices of the season. He has for several years favored the public in this way, and his reports and comparisons are always looked for with great interest. There is not an individual in the country to whom the agricultural and horticultural community are more largely indebted than to this gentleman; and we know that no one can enjoy more than himself in seeing everywhere seconded and urged forward the powerful impulse given to agricultural improvement by his intelligence, practical skill, and public spirit years since, in connexion with other distinguished and patriotic individuals, several of whom are still in the field and at the plough. We venture to say that there never was a cause in which a good mind however highly gifted, can look back upon its devoted and successful labors with purer satisfaction and pleasure than in that of general agricultural improvement. We do not mean, of course, the mere productiveness of agricultural labor in a pecuniary view; but the promotion of the general intelligence, comfort, independence, and good morals of the agricultural community—the multiplication and diffusion of the simple and healthful luxuries of rural life, and the security and increase of the rewards of labor, directed where Divine Providence first designed it should be directed, and where it may always be innocently applied, in compelling the earth to bring forth her inexhaustible treasures. H. C.

Roxbury, May 21, 1839.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer—At your request, I send you a comparison of the present season, as to its temperature and present prospects, with several others. It is well known that the past winter was a mild one, and very little injury was done to the fruit trees. The tenderest of them, the peach, did not lose a bud, and the blossom of that fruit was never greater. The present season is a remarkable example of the variableness of our climate, and that it can never be safely affirmed that one of our springs is early or late until it is past. On the first of May the season was 14 days earlier than that of the preceding one; yet since that time we have had seven severe frosts, six of them in eight days in succession. I have been asked whether the frosts have injured the fruit? I answer, that from my experience frosts in the spring seldom hurt the fruits, even the tenderest; never, I believe, unless severe enough to discolor the young foliage. No—the great enemy to fruits is cold, long-continued rains, or north-east storms, while the blossoms are expanded, checking the ascent of sap while the fruit is setting, or just after it is set. This is the cause of the falling of the young apples, pears, cherries and peaches, sometimes after they arrive to the size of chesnuts.

I will now compare the present year with five very early seasons and five very late ones within the last thirty years.

In 1839	—Cherries and peaches opened	May 2,
	Rocky Mountain currant	May 3,
	Plums in full flower	May 4,
	Pears opening	May 6,
	Apples opening	May 12,
	Apples in fullest flower and other fruit, out of flower	May 21.

In five of the earliest years, take the cherry and apple as samples.

In 1822	—Cherries in flower	May 1,
	Apples in flower	May 12,
	Some apples	May 9,
In 1824	—Cherries began to open their flowers	May 1,
	Apples began to open their blossoms	May 11.
In 1825	—one of the earliest of *all* seasons:	
	Cherries began to open	April 25,
	Apples open their blossoms	May 8.
In 1827	—Cherries began to flower	April 25,
	Apples do.	May 12.
In 1828	—Early cherries opening	May 1,
	Apples opening	May 10.
	In five of the late seasons:	
In 1813	—Cherries began to blow	May 10,
	Apples begin to blow	May 23.
In 1815	—Cherries opening	May 10,
	Apples in fullest flower	May 27.
In 1816	—Cherries opening	May 6,
	Apples opening	May 18.
In 1829	—Cherries opening	May 9,
	Apples opening	May 15.

Thus it is proved that the present season must be classed with the early ones, and in other more important respects it is certainly to be deemed one of the most propitious ones. Copious, seasonable, and not destructive rains have put out of all danger the grass crops and early grain, and brought forward every species of market vegetables with a strength and luxuriousness of growth almost unexampled.

I am, dear sir, your humble serv't,
JOHN LOWELL.

Upon a more accurate examination of the *peach* trees, I find that the *growing* buds do not correspond with the *blossoms*—that the foliage is bad, owing probably to overbearing the last season. I was apprehensive of such an effect last year, as the trees were overloaded with fruit. J. L

REPORTS OF FARMS

Entered with the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for premium, but upon which no premium was bestowed.

There are of this class four claims, which we shall number A, B, C, D, and publish in succession. We shall not give the names or places of residence of the claimants; not because their farming is not highly creditable to them, for that it is, in every case, as we know from personal inspection; but because few persons are willing to have their names published in a list of rejected claimants. We know them indeed to be among the very best farmers in the state. In respect to neatness, industry, improvement, skill, good management, and success, they are all prominent examples. Whoever compares their statements with those of the successful claimants, will perceive how extremely difficult it was for a committee, who had seen none of the farms, and were anxious to do strict and impartial justice, to come to a decision entirely satisfactory either to themselves or the parties interested. The community should feel themselves highly indebted to gentlemen, willing from the most disinterested and public motives to undertake the unpleasant task of discrimination, where the competitors are all respectable and so nearly equal. H. C.

The Products of (A) *farm, for the year* 1838—*in reply to the questions of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.*

1. My farm consists of 133 acres.

2. The soil consists of hard-pan or clay, gravel and loam.

3. In respect to the management of my lands, I prefer a medium depth in ploughing and without a coulter. I practise a rotation of crops on the same land in almost every case. I turn over my green sward in the spring, say from 20th of April to 10th of May; plant with corn or potatoes; the next year with oats, and sow with clover and herds grass, though frequently I continue the cultivation until the third year, and sow my oat stubble with winter wheat or rye and then seed as above.

4. I have planted the past season seven acres with corn, put in the 17th of May. The field was green sward, turned over about the first of May coarse manure was applied to a part of it befor;

ploughing; a finer kind after ploughing on the other part and thoroughly dragged in; planted with the eight-rowed yellow corn in hills about 3 ft. apart; hoed twice; topped the stalks about the 1st of Sept. Of coarse manure there were applied 12 loads to the acre, (of 30 bu. each) and of the fine kind which was dragged in, about 9 loads of the same size.—The produce of the above was 44 bushels to the acre; no manure was put in the hills.

I planted the past season one acre of potatoes the 26th of May, part of which was manured in the hill, and the other part plaster was put in the hill. The product was 320 bushels, but not much difference was observable between those manured in the hill or where plaster was put in; though I think the result depends considerably on the season. They were of the kind called pink-eyed & black potatoes.

5. I generally manage my green sward as above with corn and potatoes, though occasionally I turn over a piece about the first of July, cross plough in September and sow with wheat or rye as soon as the 20th.

6. I mowed the past season 30 acres, all upland; 21 acres of which is natural meadow, too wet for the plough; the remainder of plough land averaged 1 3-4 tons to each acre—in all, 52 1-2 tons. The quality consists of the kinds natural to our climate: clover, herds grass, red top and other fine grasses.

7. As to irrigation, I have a small stream of water which runs most of the season, that I turn upon my meadow, which irrigates about 2 1-2 acres, the effects of which are very beneficial.

8. I do not manure the land upon which the water flows, though I manure occasionally my other natural meadows with my finest manure, which is applied about the 1st of April; the present year it was applied the 3d of April: also, immediately after haying, I apply such manure as I have about my barn to my grass lands.

9. I reclaim low lands by ditching with an open drain and manure put upon the same, in which I have good success, increasing the quantity from two to three fold.

10. My crop of ruta baga failed from the drought the present season. I planted one-third of an acre. I afterwards sowed the same with the field turnip, which produced 45 bushels. I shall feed them to my horned cattle.

11. I have sowed 15 acres of oats after corn. They were sowed from the 1st to the 10th of May; the corn hills were split and then dragged and cross ploughed once; 2 1-2 bushels of seed were sown to the acre—produce, 33 1-2 bushels to each acre on an average. One acre of spring wheat of our common kind, was sowed after potatoes, ploughed twice this spring without manure; the land was plastered as soon as the wheat appeared out of the ground. Two bushels of seed were sowed to the acre. The seed was soaked in strong brine one week and rolled in lime. The product was 20 bu. 4 qts. The winter grain harvested this year was 3 3-4 acres; 3-4 acre was in wheat, the rest was in rye. Product, rye, 55 bu.; wheat, 15 bu. 12 qts. This was oat and rye stubble ploughed once and manure applied to the surface and dragged in, about 8 loads to the acre. The wheat was of the red ball kind; it was soaked in brine and rolled in lime; 1 1-2 bu. of seed to the piece; the seed of rye was 1 1-4 bu. to the acre. The soil was of the kind called loam.

12. I have laid down to grass the present year about eleven acres. I sowed my seed at various times on my winter grain; on the 20th of April the rest was sowed with spring grain and was dragged once; afterwards it was dragged twice more. I calculate to apply six quarts of seed to the acre of clover and herds grass; of each an equal quantity.

13. I use my straw for litter for my stables and barn-yard. I collect leaves and the turfs from my ditches and other places occasionally, for the litter of my hog-pens.

14. I have kept, the last year, three pair of oxen, five cows, ten young cattle, three horses and fifty sheep and lambs. My barn is 40 by 50 feet: it has no cellar: it contains two large cow-houses. A good part of my manure is under cover. I have generally kept about one-quarter more stock than I have the present year.

15. My cows are mostly of the native breed.

16. My manner of raising calves is as follows: I take those that come during the month of March, from the cow at one day old; feed them with new milk about two weeks, then feed them until about the 15th of May with skimmed milk, and then turn them off to pasture.

17. I have made 650 lbs. of butter and 558 lbs. of cheese (all new milk) since 1st of April.

18. I have kept 19 swine, a mixture of the Moco, Berkshire and grass-fed breed. I have made, the present season about 2250 lbs. of pork. I feed my hogs during the summer on the slops from the house. They run in the pasture and occasionally have a few potatoes. I fatten them upon apples, potatoes, pumpkins, and corn. I get from 15 to 20 loads manure from my hog-pen or yard, and 150 loads from my barn and sheds.

19. I employ on my farm one man constantly, and my son, 14 years old, works during the summer. I hired 23 days work during haying and harvesting; also 20 days work at other times during the season. I pay my man by the year $150. I pay occasional laborers one dollar per day during haying and harvesting, and 75 cents at other times, with board.

20. I have about 90 apple trees, mostly of natural fruit, though I have a young orchard coming on, principally of grafted fruit.

21. I have about 12 fruit trees (other than apples,) consisting of a variety of cherries and plums. They have ever been healthy.

22. I occasionally furnish some spirits to my men during haying and harvesting, in very small quantities.

23. I have 71 acres in pasturage this year; have kept three horses at 42 cts. each; three pair oxen at 83 cts. a pair; five cows at 25 cts.; four 3 yr. olds at 20 cts.; two 2 yr. olds at 17 cts.; four calves at 5 cts. and 50 sheep at 1 1-2 ct. This would amount to $7 09 per week—from 20th of May to 20th of November, 6 months or 24 weeks, would amount to $184 34.

24. My seed corn I put into warm water the same morning I plant it and roll it in plaster, when I take it out during the day, and apply to my corn as soon as it comes up, plaster and ashes—1-2 bu. plaster and about 2 bu. ashes mixed to the acre.

25. I used 2 3-4 tons of plaster the present season, worth ground $9 per ton. Sowed some on my natural meadow 27th of April; the remainder on my other grass and plough lands, such as oats, wheat and rye occasionally, according to the weather, up to the 10th of May, excepting the oats, on which I sowed plaster until about the first of June. I sow about one bushel and a peck to the acre.

I have on hand two pair of fat oxen, which will weigh 50 cwt.; two pair of steers, 31 cwt.—enumerated in the number of cattle above; but the value of the beef not included in any estimate of products.

I make the whole product of the farm this year, not including the beef on hand, $1881 17.

FARM REPORT B.

To Benjamin Guild, Esq., Secretary of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society:

Sir—The subscriber having made application to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for the premium for the best farm, submits the following return in conformity to the questions contained in the premium list, published by order of the trustees of the Society.

Questions numbered and answers made in the same order as found upon the premium list:

1. My farm consists of 200 acres.

2. Eighty acres consists of a mixture of clay and loam; 40 acres of sand and loam: the remainder is of black loam with clay bottom.

3. I consider the best method of improving my lands to use two hundred weight of plaster upon the clay and loam, as also upon the sand and loam to the acre; and fifteen cart-loads of manure upon the black loam with clay bottom. The plaster and manure to be applied annually; the manure in a compost state, generally. If the condition of the land require it, I put the same quantity of manure upon the clay and loam and sand and loam lands in preparing it for corn or wheat. These lands I seed, pasture, or mow for the term of four years successively. I plough, plant, or sow them afterwards for the same term.

4. I till 50 acres. All my land is susceptible of tillage excepting 18 acres, which are too wet for that purpose. When I use manure I put 15 cart-loads upon the acre.

5. I apply my manure in a compost state.

6. I spread and harrow in manure which is put upon ploughed land.

7. In cultivating green sward, I turn it over early for corn, harrow it, and plant thereon. I prepare it in the same manner for wheat or rye.

8. I mow twelve acres of upland. It produces two tons of hay to the acre.

9. I practise no irrigation.

10. I manure all the land I mow. I put fifteen cart-loads upon the acre once in three or four years, in a compost state, of common barn-yard manure.

11. I mow 18 acres of low land not suitable for the plough. The quality is herds grass and red-top. It produces one and a half tons per acre.

12. I have no bog or peat lands upon my farm.

13. I have this year twenty acres in corn. I turned over the green sward, dragged it, and planted the seed dry. I used no manure this season. I have 120 bushels of ears of corn to the acre this year, but my corn will not average more than 75 bushels per acre.

14. I have only one and a half acres in potatoes this season. I turned over green sward, put fifteen cart-loads of manure to the acre, and harrowed it in; planted in hills and hoed them once only. I have two hundred bushels to the acre. The kind is English whites.

15. I have only one-half of an acre of common English turnips. They yield at the rate of two hundred bushels to the acre, and I shall feed them to my milch cows.

16. I have 13 1-2 acres of winter grain and 14 acres of spring grain. For winter grain I turned over green sward, harrowed and sowed it. I sow-

ed my summer grain upon land where I had corn last year, without other preparation than ploughing. I sowed three and a half acres of wheat, and used one bushel and three pecks of seed to the acre. One and a half acre was sown with the common white-bearded wheat, and two acres with the white bald wheat. The soil was a mixture of clay and sand. I used no lime.

17. I have laid down to grass 14 acres, in May last. I used eight quarts of seed to the acre, one-half timothy and the other clover, with a grain crop.

18. I have between 40 and 50 head of cattle and three horses, which together with fodder and the straw produced from my farm, furnish my manure. I put it in heaps in the spring, excepting what I use of the compost for corn, &c.

19. My stock consists of four oxen, eighteen cows, twenty young cattle, three horses, and fifty sheep. I have two barns, one 40 by 50 feet, the other 30 by 40 feet in size. I have one stable under ground, 30 by 40 feet, and one shed and stable 20 by 40 feet in size. My manure is not covered.

20. My cows are of native breed.

21. In raising my calves I feed them upon new milk until they are two weeks old, then upon skimmed milk and whey, until they are three months old, when I turn them out to pasture.

22. I have made this year 1500 lbs. of butter, and 4000 lbs. of cheese, all of new milk.

23. I have twentyfive swine of the Byfield and Berkshire breed crossed, and make fortyfive hundred weight of pork.

24. I feed my pigs upon whey and pasture the hogs which I have wintered. I give them the windfall apples and afterwards fatten them upon corn.

25. My hog-pens give me fifteen cart-loads of manure yearly, which is made of corn and straw.

26. I have two sons; one aged 15 and the other 17 years of age. I have also a colored boy, 18 years of age, bound to me until he is 21 years of age, who, together with myself, do all the labor upon my farm.

27. I have 150 apple trees—30 of them are grafted—the remainder natural fruit.

28. I have 100 other fruit trees, peaches, &c.

29. My fruit trees have never been attacked by canker-worms or otherwise.

30. I do not allow the use of ardent spirits in the cultivation of my farm.

Respectfully submitted.

Your ob't servant.

Oct. 29, 1838.

N. B.—I stated to Mr Allen, the agent, who inspected my farm, the quantity of grain I raised during the past year. I did not include, however, 40 bushels of white beans, which I raised among my corn.

FARM REPORT C.

The following answers are made by the subscriber to the questions given in the printed premium list for 1838. To the first question he answers—

1. His farm comprises 170 acres.

2. The soil consists of gravel and loam.

3. My method of management is to put the land in grass as soon as I get a good bottom and then keep it up by manure. After pasturing one year, I break up. The meadows (i. e. the mowing lands) are better to remain, without coming under the plough.

4. I have about 75 acres in pasture and tillage. Generally I use about 25 cart-loads of manure to the acre.

5. My manure from the stables is applied in the spring—the long manure lies until fall, when it is spread on the meadows.

6. I put the manure in the hill when I plant.

7. For winter crops I plough twice (fallow my land) and harrow. For corn and potatoes I plough once in the spring and use the harrow and roller liberally.

8. Most of my mowing is upland, producing say for 65 acres one ton and a half an acre.

9. I irrigate about four acres. I let in the water about the first of May and keep it on until about the first of July. It produces about double the ordinary crop.

10. A part of the irrigated land and all the upland meadow is manured by long manure, at the rate say, of 25 loads to the acre.

11. Of low land not suitable for the plough, I have about 7 or 8 acres. The kind of hay is English and clover of good quality when manure is used; and the quantity, about 1 1-2 ton per acre.

12. I improve my low lands by thorough ditching and manuring, and my success has been good.

13. I have this year 2 1-2 acres in corn. The land used was in stubble; bore oats the 3 years previous; rye 4 years since, and oats 5 years. I ploughed, harrowed, and furrowed both ways and dropped the manure in the hill. The seed used was the Dutton corn, rolled in plaster. The quantity of manure, about 10 loads to the acre. The produce, about 30 bushels sound corn. I gave it three dressings with the hoe.

14. In potatoes I have 2 1-2 acres, same kind of land, and treated in the same way, excepting being hoed twice only. My crop is poor this year; about 150 bu. to the acre. The kinds raised are Orange, and English white. I planted 1 1-2 acre of green sward ploughed once, dragged; without manure; hoed twice; the produce about 200 bu. to the acre. Same kind of seed.

15. I planted or sowed 2 acres to ruta baga. It was stubble land; ploughed three times; manured with stable (ox) manure; about 20 loads to the acre, dropped in furrows, upon which the seed was sowed with Merchant's drill-barrow; being very dry, the crop is not good—say 300 bu. to the acre. I shall feed them to fatting cattle and working cattle in the spring. From experience, I think potatoes a better crop for cattle.

16. I sowed 25 acres of oats; ploughed once; part was a clover ley, including 7 acres. This was the fifth crop of oats; part was potato land; harrowed twice; sowed about 2 1-2 bushels to the acre. It was a light crop this year, from drought. I used plaster and no manure. I sowed 3 acres to spring wheat; ploughed once and then ploughed in the seed, 2 bu. per acre; 4 bu. tea wheat and 2 bu. German wheat; rolled the seed in lime and sowed on the crop about 1 bu. per acre of lime. Soil is loam and gravel—crop pretty good—not yet threshed. I have about 20 acres of winter rye; part on a clover ley; ploughed but once; the remainder ploughed twice (fallowed;) harrowed twice; sowed about 5 pecks to the acre—dry. I shall plaster it in the spring. I raised 300 bu. buckwheat on about 14 acres; ploughed the land twice and harrowed.

17. I stocked down about 18 acres this season with oats, about the last of April. For pasture I use 3 qts. of clover; for mowing 1 qt. of clover and 5 of herds grass.

18. I have no means of making manure excepting from stables and hog-pen.

19. My stock is variable. I sold 30 tons of hay last year and fed out the remainder. Generally winter 7 or 8 yoke of oxen—keep about 3 yoke for the farm; about 5 or 6 cows; about 15 head of young cattle; 2 horses; 44 sheep; sell the lambs. I have 2 barns—one 30 by 40 ft.; one 28 by 71 ft. No cellar; part of the manure is under cover and part in the yards.

20. My cows are of the native breed.

21. I let some of the calves which are intended to be raised, run with the cows, and some are raised by hand. I feed them with milk in summer, and potatoes and apples in winter, daily.

22. Make butter and cheese only for family use.

23. I keep 7 hogs; have now 4. I put up last year 2100 lbs. of pork; I hope to make 1500 lbs. this year. The breed is believed to be Byfield.

24. In summer I feed my hogs with bran and slops from the house and let them run in clover. I fatten them on apples and provender of oats and buckwheat ground together, but not cooked.

25. I get about 10 loads of manure from the hog stye. I litter the pens with straw.

26. I keep about 4 laborers, excepting in haying, when I have more. For my regular hands I pay one $18 and one $14 per month. I pay $1 a day for haying and board the men.

27. I have about 200 apple trees, part natural and part grafted fruit—principally the latter; they are mostly young trees.

28. I have some pears, peaches and cherries, say 75 trees.

29. I have never suffered from canker worms. For borers I put ashes about the roots.

30. I use no cider nor beer; possibly one gallon of spirits in a year.

I believe the foregoing to be fair answers, as near the fact as I can state.

Rotation of Crops.

I state the following facts:—In 1833 I took six acres of clover ley, limestone soil, broke up and planted with corn and manured in the hill. In '34 I put on a crop of oats, ploughed once and harrowed twice; the produce was about 40 bu. per acre. In '35, ploughed twice and sowed to oats; produce about 50 bu. per acre. In '36, ploughed twice and sowed to oats; produce about 30 bushels per acre. These were sowed too late. In '37, ploughed once and sowed to oats; produce about 30 bushels per acre. A fine bed of white clover covered the land. In '38, ploughed once and sowed oats; produce about 30 bushels per acre; much white clover appeared. I sowed clover seed in '38, and stocked down the land. This year has been a very bad season for oats, but the crop has been a full average of other lands. I have applied from 1 to 1 1-2 bushel of plaster every year. I am decidedly of opinion that the land has improved under this course of cultivation. I plough deep.

November 1, 1838.

Negroes in Alabama bring at auction, on an average, about eight hundred dollars a head, while good lands, by the same mode of sale, bring seldom more than one dollar per acre. It costs more to stock a farm than to purchase it, by at least a hundred to one. Such a fact as this indicates a no very healthy state of things so far as the farming interest is concerned.—*Boston Times.*

The papers from every section of the country, report a remarkably promising appearance of the coming crops. So may it continue.—*Ib.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1839.

IMPROVEMENT.

Improvement! We are disposed to think that this is the best word in the language, because it signifies the best thing in this world. It combines most of hope.—Wherever things are stationary, hope expires; but where there are progress and advancement, hope is continually fed and stimulated; and as we ascend, the prospect widens. It brings more happiness with it than anything else in life. The human heart knows no sensation more pleasureable and more satisfying than the consciousness of advancement. To be growing better, and to perceive the capacity of growing better continually unfolding itself and becoming more and more enlarged, inspires a high sentiment of the dignity and value of our existence; calls out and urges to their utmost speed, all the faculties of our minds; and gratifies the best affections of our nature. It is in this matter, likewise, that man acquires a sentiment, if we may be allowed the expression, of the infinity of his nature. The brute creation soon reach the end of their line. The birds have built their nests in the same form and sung the same song ever since the race was created. In the same species, invention, if it may be called invention, reaches to a certain point and then stops; and in this respect, unless in a case of disease or unnatural impotence, invention is the same in all of the same family, and no one goes beyond another. They gain no advantages from experience, and they learn nothing from each other. How different is the case with man; how infinitely does the human intellect transcend the brute instinct. To the mind of man, to its inventions, its conceptions, its desires, its attempts, its aspirings, what limit has been found or can be conceived? Even here there is an ocean of knowledge spread out before it, boundless, fathomless. But beyond this world, there is a universe for its exploration, and an eternity to labor in. These considerations proclaim the infinity of the human being.

Wherever this spirit of improvement is discoverable, and puts forth in any, even the most humble form, its beautiful manifestations, it imparts the highest pleasure to the benevolent heart. The improvement of the human mind, so that it may soar higher, know more, acquire faster, retain longer, is a delightful process in the experience and the contemplation. The improvement of the character, the moral nature, so as to exalt the standard of duty, give to the individual a more complete self-possession, render vice odious, and attach us to duty and virtue as the business and purpose of life, extend the usefulness of man, and render him the benefactor and the ornament of the creation, this we all acknowledge to be the highest good and happiness of his being. The improvement of his outward condition, his animal subsistence, his personal accommodations, his physical condition, his external comforts, his sensible pleasures, so as to render his food more abundant, more palatable, more healthful, more nutritious, his repose more peaceful, his labor less toilsome, the earnings of his industry more secure; so as to render his residence more beautiful, more tasteful, more attractive, and to multiply the sources and means of innocent gratification—all this is adapted to impart a rich and unalloyed pleasure to a contemplative and benevolent mind. When these improvements go on rapidly and their impulse quickens as they advance; when we see them, like the rising springtide upon our broken and indented shores, gradually widening themselves out, breaking over temporary impediments, pressing into every creek and opening, filling every ditch and cavity, and at length spreading themselves out in a broken and mirrored surface over wide plains, and leaving, wherever the waters come, rich deposits to quicken and supply the latent but active vegetation; there is a charm in the prospect, in the good attained, and the returns anticipated, which refreshes, delights, and elevates the mind—teaches the value of our being, and makes us thankful to God that we are alive. "I pity the man," says Tristram Shandy, "that can travel from Dan to Bathsheba and cry that it is all a desert." Indeed he is to be pitied for his heartlessness, selfishness, and inhumanity.

We have been led into these reflections in looking at the condition of our own community, and in strolling through the highways and the byways, upon the hills and in the valleys, in the gardens and over the fields in the vicinity of Boston, within the last fortnight of this charming and delicious month of May. It would be thought out of place by the fastidious, if we went into any discussion of the intellectual and moral condition of our community in this journal; and therefore we abstain. Yet we cannot but think that the improvement of man's physical condition has a direct influence upon the improvement of his intellectual and moral nature. In proportion as the comforts and luxuries of life are diffused and equalized, they become less the objects of envy, covetousness, and plunder. Where fruit abounds it is seldom stolen. So, likewise, in proportion as man's outward condition is improved, as he attends to the cleanliness of his person, the neatness of his dress, the elegance and tastefulness of his residence, and multiplies about him objects of refined taste and beauty, his self-respect is strengthened, his value of character elevated, his sentiment of honor quickened. These are among the great securities of virtue and powerful excitements of virtuous ambition. The improved perceptions of outward beauty, the beauty of natural objects, are direct aids and quickeners of our moral perceptions, and refiners and improvers of our moral tastes.

But in respect to the external condition of things among us and around us, the actual advances and improvements made within the last thirty years are absolutely amazing. Within that period and within a circuit of twenty miles round the capital, thousands and thousands of acres which seemed too barren ever to be rendered productive, or too rocky ever to admit the plough, or too wet ever to be redeemed, have been brought into a condition of fertility and are covered with a luxuriant vegetation. Where here and there was an elegant mansion, belonging to some individual of princely wealth, whose privileged situation presented an insular aspect and seemed placed altogether beyond the reach of the many, there are now hundreds and hundreds of elegant cottages and villas, belonging honestly to individuals who earn their daily bread by their daily labor; blessed at the same time with sufficient liberality to adorn their residences with beautiful embellishments; and with improved taste to enjoy many of the most refined luxuries of rural life. Thirty years ago, the cultivation of fine fruit was limited to a few; refuse apples, fit hardly for cider; pucker-mouth pears, which set the children as well as the fathers' teeth on edge; field strawberries, with their stems and leaves and half-formed fruit upon them; wild grapes, about of the hardness of green peas and flavor of crab-apples; currants, blackberries and wild cherries, whose acid made your eyes sparkle with tears when you broke their skin, constituted some of the principal luxuries of the market. Now, green houses and conservatories and forcing beds in the country are getting to be an almost indispensable appendage to every handsome residence; and the richest fruits, peaches, nectarines, pears, and grapes, which are capable of being reared in our climate, are spread about in the vicinity of the capital and fast finding their way far into the interior in the richest profusion. Add to this the cultivation of flowers, which is extending itself with the most extraordinary profusion. Not many years since, a few wild roses, pinks, princess-feather, sweet-williams, lady's delight, tulips, lilacs and marigolds, constituted the whole parterre; and even these were looked upon as rare luxuries; and if the children at school could fine a dandelion or lilac or a white daisy to stick in their bonnet, it was deemed no common acquisition. Now, everywhere, certainly in this vicinity, the most common houses show the most beautiful green-house plants at their windows; their daphnes, japonicas, geraniums and lilies; their front yards bloom through the season with a succession of the most splendid flowering shrubs, and their door-ways and piazzas are trellised with woodbine and monthly roses, and breathe the delicious odors of the sweetbriar and the honeysuckle.

All these things mark a progress in refinement and innocent luxury, in every respect auspicious to comfort, general improvement and humanity; and fill to overflowing the bosom, susceptible of grateful influences, with thankfulness to that Gracious Being, who has made this creation so beautiful, and given man so much to enjoy; and who when he had finished the creation and saw his glorious work blooming in vernal glory and splendor, pronounced it "all good." H. C.

OBITUARY.

Died in Hallowell, Me., Charles Vaughan, Esq., aged 80. The State of Maine has never lost a more worthy citizen. Agriculture has seldom had a more enlightened and devoted friend. Mr Vaughan, in company with other members of his family, who had been the pupils of the distinguished Dr Priestley, came to this country more than forty years since; and Charles Vaughan, in company with his eminent brother, Benj. Vaughan, L. L. D. and M. P., settled at Hallowell, Me. There, by their superior education and intelligence, simplicity of manners, unimpeachable integrity, soundness of judgment, disinterestedness, active usefulness and public spirit, they conciliated universal esteem and reverence, and rendered themselves most eminently the benefactors of the community. They were both deeply interested in the improvement of the agriculture of the State, and in the advancement of education and all useful arts. The agricultural community are largely indebted to them for the introduction of valuable seeds and plants, much improved live stock, and the diffusion of agricultural information. Mr Charles Vaughan has been a frequent correspondent of the New England Farmer from its commencement; and it is but a few days before his death that we received interesting letters from him, making inquiries, communicating intelligence, and proposing plans of agricultural operation for himself and the public benefit. It is an enviable privilege to be thus permitted to "live while we live." The beneficent influences of the labors and characters of such men, are widely diffused; and continue to extend themselves long after their departure. Their memories will be cherished by the wise and virtuous with an intense and never-ceasing affection and respect. H. C.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1839.

This was the day assigned to award the Society's prizes for the best specimens of Geraniums and Tulips.—Messrs. Sweetser and Donald were appointed judges on geraniums, and Messrs. Donald and Meller on tulips; who reported as follows:

"Geraniums: first prize to Mr Meller; second prize to Messrs Hovey.

Signed, S. SWEETSER,
JOHN DONALD."

"Tulips: first prize (there was no competition) to Mr S. Walker; the second prize to Mr S. Walker, he having the next best twelve varieties.

Signed, JOHN DONALD,
WM. MELLER."

The competitors on Geraniums were Messrs Meller and Hovey; and on Tulips, Messrs Sweetser and Walker. There was no seedling Geranium entered for premium in the opinion of the judges worthy of a prize. There were several very choice plants and some fine seedlings exhibited by Mr John Donald, from the Boston Botanic Garden, but not for premium. Messrs Winship, of Brighton, presented some splendid bouquets; Mr Meller, some fine roses in pots, and other choice flowers. In addition to his tulips, S. Sweetser, Esq., of Cambridgeport, exhibited three very fine specimens of Cactus, viz.: C. aurantiacus; C. new scarlet; C. crispatum. The following native flowers by Francis Parker and Ezra Weston, Jr., Esqrs., viz.: Ranunculus bulbosus, Saxifraga Pennsylvanica, Aquilegia Canadensis, Gnaphalium Plantaginium, Arenaria laterifolia, Chelidonium majus, Berberis vulgaris, Saxifraga vernalis, Prunus obavata, Viola cucullata, Fragaria Virginiana, Vaccinium corymbosum, Geranium maculatum, Erysimum officinale, Arabis rhomboida, Thesium umbellatum.

For the Committee,
S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, May 27, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 240 Beef Cattle, 30 Yoke Working Oxen, 55 Cows and Calves, 185 Sheep, and 850 Swine.

70 Beef Cattle and about 250 Swine unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—The prices of last week were hardly sustained, a much less number were sold at our highest quotations. We quote First quality, $9 00 a $9 25. Second quality, $8 25 a $8 75. Third quality, $7 50 a $8 00.

Working Oxen.—We quote sales at $88, $105, $120, $135, $155, and $160.

Cows and Calves.—$35, $38, $45, $55, $62 50, $67, and $75.

Sheep.—Prices not made public.

Swine.—A lot of old barrows at 9. Lots to peddle 8 1-2 for sows and 9 1-2 for barrows. At retail from 9 to 11.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending May 26.

May, 1839.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	20	62	80	64	W.
Tuesday,	21	44	72	61	S.
Wednesday,	22	49	50	49	E.
Thursday,	23	46	65	54	E.
Friday,	24	47	50	46	N. E.
Saturday,	25	50	62	60	E.
Sunday,	26	57	78	68	S.

BRUSSA MULBERRY.

A fresh lot of *genuine* Brussa Mulberry Seed just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street. This species of Mulberry flourishes best in high and even *poor lands*, and is more likely to endure the rigors of our severe winetrs and not so subject to the effect of the frost, as trees brought from more southern latitudes, or warmer climes.

The leaves of the Morus alba of Brussa, are said to contain a much greater quantity of saccharine matter, than any other of the white species, and moreover, the leaf is much larger than those of Italy and Spain; it is also a hardy tree, susceptible of being raised in climates, where the frosts are severe.

At the annual fair of the American Institute, at New York, in October last, specimens of the leaves of the Brussa tree, of different years' growth, were exhibited, and excited universal approbation, and the Institute awarded a silver medal for the introduction of this invaluable tree, observing in the report of the committee, "that these with every new and useful plant, calculated to withstand the rigors of our climate, are worthy of attention, and those introducing them into our country, deserve to be placed on the catalogue of our country's benefactors."

May 22.

ANNUALS IN POTS.

J. L. L. F. WARREN has for sale, at his garden in Brighton, a great variety of Annuals, started in pots and ready for transplanting.

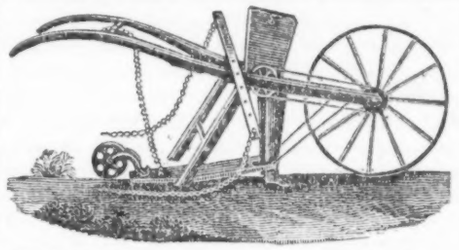
May 22.

Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.

Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe all sizes constantly for sale at No. 1 City Wharf, by ABBOT FEARING & CO.

May 22. 8w

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.



Willis's latest Improved Seed Sower, invented the last season; one of the most perfect machines ever introduced for the purpose. In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing his seeds, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, and covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow almost any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions. It is highly recommended by a great number of persons who have used it the present season. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 3.

TULIPS, RANUNCULUSES, PINKS AND VIOLAS.

S. WALKER, of *Roxbury*, offers for sale in beds, or of such quantities as may suit purchasers, from 1 to 2500 bulbs of *choice Tulips*. The bulbs were imported from Holland, France and England, to which yearly additions have and will continue to be made of the newest and choicest varieties. Persons wishing to purchase a bed of superb *Tulips* will do well to *make a selection for themselves when the bulbs are in bloom*, (about the 1st of June.) The prices will conform to the *quality* of the flowers selected, but in no case will the charge *exceed* the *lowest* market prices, in the country where the bulbs were raised, and cheaper than the like *quality* can be imported.

Tulips in beds of from 30 to 100 rows, containing from 210 to 700 bulbs, or by the dozen, 100 or 1000.

Viola grandiflora—Pansy, or Heartsease. Upwards of 2000 superb varieties will be exhibited and offered for sale when the Tulips are in bloom.

Ranunculuses—fine mixtures, at from $2 to $5 per 100.

Pinks—fine named varieties, from 25 cents to $1 each.

For particulars apply to S. WALKER, or to JOSEPH BRECK & CO. eow

EXHIBITION OF TULIPS AND VIOLAS.

The third Exhibition of Tulips will commence on FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at the Garden of S. Walker, (opposite the residence of Madam Eustis) Roxbury, and continue for a few days.

Since the last Exhibition, great improvements have been made in the arrangements. The bed, the present season, will contain upwards of 1000 Flowers, all of them rare and very beautiful; among them will be found fourteen varieties that obtained the *Queen of England's Plate*, and the *London Horticultural Society's Cup* Prizes, at Hampton, in May, 1838.

In addition to the Tulips, upwards of 2000 Viola Grandiflora will be in bloom.

Tickets may be had at the Bookstores of C. C. Little & Co., W. D. Ticknor, and Gould, Kendall & Lincoln; and at the Garden Gate.

Single admission 25 cts. Season Tickets 50 cts.

May 22. istf

CORN SHELLERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, a supply of Currier's Patent Corn Shellers; a very convenient and cheap article. A right to using said machines in counties or towns may be obtained by applying as above.

April 17. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

DOUBLE DAHLIA ROOTS.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a superb collection of Double Dahlias, consisting of all the improved varieties.

Also, Double Carnations of many fine varieties.

May 6. JOSEPH BRECK & Co.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

A few thousand trees of the genuine Morus Multicaulis; so a few thousand cuttings of the same may be had on immediate application to the subscriber,

WILLIAM KENRICK,

April 24. Nonantum Hill, Newton.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			From	To
Ashes, Pearl, per 100 lbs.				7 25
Pot, " " "			5 00	5 25
Beans, white, Foreign,		bushel	2 00	2 62
" " Domestic,		"	2 00	3 00
Beef, mess,		barrel		16 00
No. 1.		"	14 50	14 75
prime,		"		13 00
Beeswax, white,		pound	37	40
yellow,		"	28	34
Cheese, new milk,		"	10	12
Bone Manure,		bushel		35
in casks,		"		40
Feathers, northern, geese,		pound		
southern, geese,		"	37	46
Flax. (American)		"	9	12
Fish, Cod, Grand Bank,		quintal		4 00
Bay,		"		
Mackerel, No. 1		barrel	14 50	14 75
Flour, Genesee, cash,		"		7 25
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	7 37	7 50
Richmond canal,		"	7 37	
Alexandria wharf,		"	7 25	
Rye,		"	5 50	5 75
Meal, Indian, in bbls.		"	4 37	4 50
Grain: Corn, northern yellow,		bushel	1 05	1 07
southern flat, yellow,		"	97	98
white,		"	88	92
Rye, northern,		"		1 25
Barley,		"	80	85
Oats, northern, (prime)		"	60	61
Hay, best English, per ton,			18 00	20 00
Eastern screwed,			13 00	14 00
Hops, 1st quality,		pound	16	17
2d quality,		"	14	15
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,		"	12	14
southern, 1st sort,		"	12	13
Leather, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	29	30
do. country do.		"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,		"	26	28
do. dry hides,		"	24	25
New York red, light,		"	23	25
Boston, do. slaughter,		"	23	24
Boston dry hides,		"	21	23
Lime, best sort,		cask	85	90
Oil, Sperm, Spring and Summer,		gallon		
Winter,		"	1 15	1 20
Whale, refined,		"	50	60
Linseed, American,		"		
Neat's Foot,		"	95	1 00
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.			2 75	2 87
Pork, extra clear,		barrel	26 00	27 00
clear,		"	25 00	26 00
Mess,		"	22 50	23 00
Seeds; Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 00	2 75
Red Top, southern,		"	85	1 00
northern,		"		1 50
Canary,		"	1 50	1 60
Hemp,		"	2 62	3 00
Flax,		"	1 75	1 87
Red Clover, northern,		pound		
Southern Clover, none,		"		
Soap, American, No. 1,		"	6	7
" No. 2,		"	5	6
Tallow, tried,		"	13	14
Teazles, 1st sort,		pr M.	3 00	3 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	57	62
American, full blood, washed,		"	52	55
do. 3-4ths do.		"	47	50
do. 1-2 do.		"	42	45
do. 1-4 and common,		"	37	40
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	52	55
No. 1,		"	47	50
No. 2,		"	30	35
No. 3,		"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	13	15
southern and western,	"	12	14
Pork, whole hogs,	"	10	11
Poultry, per lb.,	"		
Butter, tub,	"	20	23
lump,	"	18	28
Eggs,	dozen	15	16
Potatoes, Chenango,	bushel	70	75
white,	"	50	55
Apples, Baldwin	barrel		5 00
Russets,	"	3 50	4 00
Cider,	"	3 00	3 25
refined,	"	5 00	6 00

FOR SALE.

5000 Cabbage Plants, in fine order. Apply to DANIEL HINDS, at Mr Stearns's, near the colleges at Cambridge.

May 22.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LETTERS FROM THE EAST.

BY A LADY OF NEW YORK.

(Concluded.)

The next finest point of view is in the centre of this great hall. Every way you turn, you perceive here is a fine perspective. To the west, through the gate-ways, the distant mountains of Lybia bound the view. Through the opposite entrance to the hall, the eye rests on the sad ruins of the ancient temple. On every side is a forest of massy columns, the largest of which are twelve feet in diameter—the whole number about 150.

The architecture of this hall differs from anything I have seen in Egypt. In all the other temples, I have observed that the columns which support the roof, are of equal size and height, consequently the roof is level throughout with the side-walls of the building. Here, you perceive, it is entirely otherwise. The two rows of gigantic columns which run through the centre of the hall, are nearly 70 feet high, while the nine rows on each side are only 40 feet high. The platform or roof which the centre colonnade supports, is consequently about 30 feet higher than the roofs on each side of it. Short columns, which stand on the low roofs reach up to the level of the higher roof and support its extremities. Between these short columns are immense stone window frames, through which light and air were admitted to this vast area.

When I first saw this peculiar construction, I was forcibly struck with its perfect resemblance to the Gothic cathedral-style of building, in which the *nave* is always nearly twice as high as the *aisles*, with windows above the roofs of the latter. There can be no doubt, in my mind, that the Saracens took their idea from this very hall, and on which the Gothic builders (who employed Saracen architects in Sicily and Spain,) improved, by reducing the diameters of the columns, and supporting from their summits the aspiring arches. This hall, no doubt, served for a promenade for the priests, sheltered from the scorching rays of a tropical sun by the heavy stone roof. The cool breezes entering by the ample north windows above; while to the south, curtains or awnings keep out the sun. I doubt if these windows were ever glazed; for as it is never cold nor ever rains here, there was no necessity for such protection. The whole interior appears once to have been stuccoed and highly ornamented.

Observe yon tall column, which presents the most extraordinary feature that I have ever beheld among ruins, in any part of the world. It is broken off near the ground, and leans over, supported by its neighbor, at an angle of at least thirty degrees from the perpendicular. This, in a shaft of *one single stone*, would be nothing remarkable, for hundreds are seen everywhere in a similar position in every important ruin. But this column being composed of numerous blocks in layers one above the other, with no cement or central pins to bind them together, the great mystery is that the centre does not give way, and the whole mass fall to the ground, being only supported at each end.

The other day we pulled out from between two stones a wooden cramp, or anchor, which had been used to keep the joints together. It has the saw marks upon it, showing that the use of that instrument was known four thousand years ago, at least.

Some have endeavored to deduce proof from the employment of wooden cramps in buildings, in support of the very silly and unscientific theory that iron was unknown to the ancient Egyptians. It has always been the received opinion of every philosophic mind, that without the knowledge of this all-important gift of an allwise creator, nations could not have been civilized. Besides, I have somewhere read of a civilized people being deprived of it, relapsing into barbarism. The Egyptian architect knew too well the value of this material to employ it wastefully; for the soft sand-stone from which we took the wooden cramp, was of a weaker texture than the wood, and gave way before it when force was used to separate them. Finally, will these visionary theorists inform us how the hard granite and Seyenite was separated from the mountain rock, worked into huge obelisks and columns, elaborately carved, without the best of *steel* made from *iron?*

The sun is setting—let us hurry through with a few more of the important features of this place, before we are driven from it by the night.

Passing out of the east entrance of the hall, we enter upon the most appalling field of desolation that the world presents.

Hold! we can proceed no farther unless we conclude to bivouac here for the night. We will from this elevation take a rapid glance over the sad remains of the principal temple and courts of Karnac, and endeavor to imagine what they were

> "Three thousand years ago,
> When the Memnonium was in all its glory,
> And time had not begun to overthrow
> Those temples, palaces, and piles stupendous,
> Of which the very ruins are tremendous."

Around us are tall obelisks still erect, while others are prostrate and broken. In the mass of confusion before you to the east, can easily be traced the foundations of the great temple which once covered the sanctuary built of granite, yet perfect. Beyond, are the remains of two other large temples connected with the principal one. Their corridors are supported by colossal caryatides instead of columns. And finally, the propylon seen at the end of the perspective, terminates this series of temples and palaces, which in length between the grand western propylon and the one at the eastern extremity, is a quarter of a mile of continuous buildings, which it would require a week to examine even in a very superficial manner. I have not permitted you to glance at the sculptures innumerable which cover the storied walls and columns, both inside and out; for months would not suffice to follow up the histories thereon engraved in characters which will last to the end of time.

The last trembling ray of the setting sun is just tipping with gold the highest projections of the ruins. As to the chaos below, "shadows, clouds, and darkness rest upon it."

Take now your last farewell look upon this awful "wreck of matter," and tremble at the mighty earthquake which produced it,

> "And shook the pyramids with fear and wonder,
> When the gigantic Memnon fell asunder."

Something New.—A steam ferry boat which plies on the Alton (Illinois) ferry, having more power in her engine than is required, the proprietors have attached a pair of burr mill-stones to her, with which, the Telegraph says, while crossing the ferry and running off steam, she is enabled to grind about one hundred bushels of fine meal per day.—*American Sentinel.*

Strawberries are selling in the New-York market at two dollars per quart.

THE EVERGREEN.

There is a plant whose hardy form
Unshrinking meets the wintry storm,
And lives beneath the drifting snow;
It seeks no mild favonian air,
But ever fresh and ever fair,
Its green, unfading branches grow.

I've mark'd it on the mountain wild,
Where once I rov'd a careless child;
And with its leaves adorn'd my hair;
And still, to aid the wreath I twine,
For friendship's pure and holy shrine,
The evergreen shall flourish there.

My friend, this little plant shall be
An emblem of my love for thee;
It cannot boast a rich perfume—
It bears no bright, attractive flower,
To grace awhile the summer bower,
But only claims its *constant bloom*.

Bayside, 1839. H. C. C.

Spring and Poetry.—The editor of the Cincinnati News has had his imagination exalted by the poetic influences of spring, and thus pours out the tide of song:

"And now the merry ploughboy
Whistles his morning song
Along the dale and through the vale
'Tis echoed loud and long;
The farmer's flocks are roving free,
And on the budding shrubbery
His spouse's
Cowses
Browses;
And the martins have returned and found
A welcome to our houses;
And the little niggers run around
Divested of their trousers!

Tulips, Ranunculuses, Anemones, Auriculas, Carnations, Picotees, Pinks and Geraniums

H. GROOM, of Walworth, near London, England, by appointment Florist to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, begs respectfully to call the attention of his friends and the admirers of flowers in America generally, to his extensive collection of the above flowers, which from his having been very successful in their cultivation this season he can offer at very moderate prices. He would particularly recommend to those persons about commencing the growth of the Tulip (which in England is becoming very fashionable) the under collections in beds, as it is by far the cheapest mode of purchasing them.

Tulips arranged in beds with their names.

First Class.

A bed of 30 rows containing 210 bulbs including several of the newest varieties, - - - - - - - - £15
A bed of 45 rows, - - - - - - - - - £21
A bed of 60 rows, - - - - - - - 25 guineas

Second Class.

A bed of 30 rows including many fine sorts, - £10
A bed of 45 rows do - - - - £14
A bed of 60 rows do - - - - £17 10s

Tulips not arranged.

100 Superfine sorts with their names from £7 7s to £13
Superfine mixtures, from - - - 7s 6d to 21s

Ranunculuses.

100 Superfine sorts, with their names from £3 3s to £5 5s
Superfine mixtures, from - - - 5s to 21s per 100

Anemones.

100 Superfine sorts with their names, - - £3 10s
Superfine double mixtures from 10s 6d to 21s per 100

Auriculas.

25 Superfine sorts with their names, - - £3 13s 6d

Catalogues with the prices of the other articles may be had on application.

Orders received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Nov. 1. eow.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

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